DWELL IN PALACES.

Sobreach about Statesmen who own washington homes.

Some have wrought ruin.

Some have wrought ruin.

Senator foraker's new mansion

And dangers that attend it.

And dangers that attend it.

Senator foraker's new mansion

And dangers that attend it.

Famous Men Who Were Born in Log Chbins and Now Live in Mansions — Story of the Vice

President's House—
Other Homes.

Copyrighted, 1898, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

Washington, Feb. 25.—Senator Foraker has just about completed building one of the finest houses in Washington, It is situated on the corner of 15th and P atreets, about a mile north of the most fashionable part of the city. It is a cream-colored man
at the last building one of the finest houses in Washington, It is situated on the corner of 15th and P atreets, about a mile north of the White House in the heart of the most fashionable part of the city. It is a cream-colored man
of the city. It is a cream-colored man
or the finest house of the white House in the heart of the most fashionable part of the city. It is a cream-colored man
or the finest house of the White House in the heart of the most fashionable part of the city. It is a cream-colored man
or the finest house of the white House in the heart of the most fashionable part of the city. It is a cream-colored man-

wards per square foot.

A Big Paper Deal. John R. McLean has made big money in

ewspapers as well as in real estate. I am

told that W. R. Hearst paid him more than

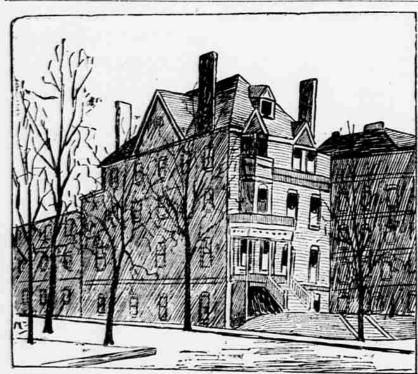
he spent upon the New York Morning

Journal for that property, and the Cincin

pounds?"
The paper dealer mused a moment and

n said: I'll let you have it at 64 cents." Can't you do better than that?" asked

you will take a million, I will give



A Birds result his house in Washington Services of the state of the st

he is now a broadcloth United States sen-stor with apparently money to burn. I know of a score of public men who started life poor boys, and who now live in pal-aces. Secretary Alger was born in a cabin, worked for \$4 a month, and for a time lived upon thickened milk and cornmeal. He has a magnificent home in Detroit, and has rented a house here near the corner of Sixteenth and H streets, for which he pays more per month, I venture, than he earned



ask. If you will give me that the order is yours."

The dealer did not reply for a moment. Finally, he said:

"Mr. McLean, you are driving a very hard bargain, but business is business, and I will give you the time you ask for. There's no money in it, but I do it merely to secure your trade."

In a few minutes the contract was signed. The signatures had hardly been blotted, before McLean turned and asked:

"What discount will you allow me for cash on delivery?"

"What's that?" said the paper man.

"I want to know what discount you will

Stone estate, the old homestead which Mrs. John A. Logan now owns. He bought this land by the acre and sold it by the foot. The land first brought from 10 to 25 cents a square foot, but it so increased in value that much of it is worth \$2 a foot. The gossips say that the secretary made something like \$200,000 out of that investment, and I should say that the estimate was a very low one. The secretary has some valuable property at Mansfield, O., but I am told that he has recently offered his house there for sale, and that his home in the future will be Washington.

Where the Vice President Lives. I should not be surprised if Vice President Hobart buys a house here before he has finished his term. He is, you know, a rich man, and both he and Mrs. Hobart are very fond of society. The Cameron house, which they have rented, is one of the celebrated mansions of the capital. If its walls were photographs, they could tell stories of Henry Clay, Daniel Webster and Wintield Scott. This house was once owned by Ogle Tayloe, who was one of the great entertainers of the capital many years ago. It is just next to the Lafayette theater, which stands on the site of the place of the attempted assassination of Seward, and where Blaine lived when he was secretary of state. Above it is the Cosmos Club, in the house in which Mrs. President Madison lived after her husband's death. I don't know what rent Vice President Hobart pays, but he will have to give Don Cameron more than \$4,000 a year if Cameron is to net 6 per cent on his investment. The house cost him \$5,000 some years ago, and he has put a great many improvements upon it. Don Cameron used to say that Don could make more money in a week than he could in a month, and Senator Simon Cameron was a shrewd speculator. Don Cameron was a shrewd speculator. the celebrated mansions of the capital. If Simon Cameron was a shrewd specu-Don Cameron made, I am told, about lator. Den Cameron made, I am told, about \$10,000 off of the house which he sold on Scott Circle some years ago, and he has real estate holdings in the suburbs which will some time be very valuable. One of his properties is a big farm out on the 7th street road, about five miles from the White House. Fourteenth street will, I judge, some time pass through it, and it will be covered with fine houses.

Gossip About John McLean. Another thrifty man whom you all know is the first six years of his working life. He has pictures which are worth more than a congressman's salary, and some of his rugs have cost more than his whole house-keeping outfit which he began his married life. Levi Z. Leiter, the multi-million-aire, whose son has been cornering the wheat of the United States in Chicago, clerked during a part of his boyhood for a few dollars a week in Columbus, O. living in a cheap boarding house. He began his career in Chicago as a bookkeeper, and his circumstances were such that he dared not kick if the potatoes were soggy or the butter were strong. To-day he has palaces here which surpasses the White House in its grandeur. It stands on ground which cost \$100.000, and the cream-white Milwaukee brick of which it was made came here in individual pack—

In the Montan and the control of his house, I venture, and see a full half million dollars?

It is all fast form a part of his work of many man in Washington. He has the title to nearly to have mosquito nets, which generally inclose the whole room.

As a rule Japanese families retire early. The o'clock is about the average time. Eleven is considered late. A function that begins at 9 or 10 and lasts until the small hours of the morning fairly staggers the Japanese. "Why," they say, "even ghosts, a high brick wall, is worth so much that you would have to carpet it with money to buy it. When McLean sets his foot down in his back yard he knows that there is at least \$10 worth of ground under it, and he could stand on the roof of his house. I venture, and see a full half million dollars.

Wash made came here in individual pack—

To need the first which he summer it is necessary to have mosquito nets, which generally inclose the whole room.

As a rule Japanese families retire early. The o'clock is about the average time. Eleven is considered late. A function that begins at 9 or 10 and lasts until the small hours of the morning fairly staggers the Japanese is one of the finest here. It is old-fashioned, but large and roomy. It is de is the Hon, John McLean, who own per-

as much of it as she can in her everyday ife. When she receives visits from her inti mate friends they are carried out in a most informal manner. Such visits are generally paid in the afternoon, after the simple midday meal which is usually taken by their majesties of Italy, accompanied by one or two of the ladies and gentlemen of the

household.

Her majesty's guest is seated upon a sofa beside the queen, with whom she often has a quarter of an hour's chat without interruption. The ladies and gentlemen in attendance are in another room at the time. Such ladies of the household are on duty for many hours at a time, usually from 10 in the morning, when the queen writes, reads, and attends to her private auffirs, till the time when Marguerite retires at night.

These ladies in water. These ladies-in-waiting are distinct from

those usually chosen from the most aristo-cratic families (a few from each principal town), who are known as ladies of the palace. Such are only required to attend on the occasion of receptions, official din ners, etc.

The court service is under the management of the Marchesa Marina, whose daughter. Mile. Mimi, is prime favorite at the

How the Japanese Sleep.

When night comes, beds are prepared, says K. Mitsukuri in the Atlantic. Bedsays K. Mitsukuri in the Atlantic. Bedding is brought out from the closets where it has been put away during the day. One or two large, thick futons, or cushions, are spread directly on the mats of bedrooms, and coverings which look like enormous kibono, or clothes, are spread over them. Every traveler has told of the pillow made of a wooden box, with a little cylindrical cushion on top, but this kind of pillow is going out of fashion. Softer cylindrical pillows, made by stuffing a cloth bag with husks of buckwheat, are now more commonly used. In the summer it is necessary to have mosquito nets, which generally inclose the whole room.

As a rule Japanese families retire early. Ten o'clock is about the average time.

## THE FIGHTING SOUDANESE.

GREAT BRITAIN'S PICTURESQUE ALLIES IN THE DESERT.

the McLean estate. He has all those stores on the northeast corner of the square looking out toward Lafayette park, and I believe he owns one or more houses on the opposite side of the park as well. McLean is the only man I know here who has made a fortune out of a cemetery. He bought ten years or more ago, the old Holmead burying ground in the northwest part of the city, paying \$50,000 for it. This was a bagatelle compared with the present value of this property. There are magnificent houses all about it and nothing in the neighborhood sells for less than \$2\$ and upwards per square foot. War Correspondent's Description of Army Life on the Egyptian Frontier-Fierce Native Soldiers.

rom the London Times. In the night of December 31 the chief, assabala, accompanied by a few followers Journal for that property, and the Cincinnati Enquirer, which he has owned for years, is better than a Klondike gold mine. McLean was put to work in the Enquirer office after he was through with his education, a part of which was gotten in Europe. He began as an office boy and worked up through the different gradations until he became business manager. He developed a remarkable nose for news, and he is to-day one of the best judges of news in the United States. He manages the Enquirer himself, though he lives here at Washington, and has to send most of his orders by telegraph. He has never reduced the price of the paper, and to-day he gets 5 cents for every copy throughout the week. He is a shrewd financier and is always ready and able to make a good bargain. During one of the panies of some years ago, I am told, he had hoarded up in the neighborhood of \$20,000, preparing for the hard times that he saw were at hand. He then paid his bills in cash and bought everything at the lowest prices. At one time he bought a million pounds of white paper at a price which astonished his competitors. A paper manufacturer had called upon him and was very anxious to sell. McLean replied:

"You can easily sell to me if you can only rode into Kassala and announced that Aroda and the other Arab captains, with the 600 men of the regular battallon and the banda, having returned from their suc-cessful raid on El Fasher and Osobri, were encamped a half day's journey distant and would reach Kassala on the following morning. In a former letter I described the wild fantasia with which these troop had set forth to battle; with a still wilder manifestation of barbaric triumph did they return from their victory. At about o'clock on New Year's morning, the sen ries on the fortress walls having reported that they saw afar off in the west the that they saw afar off in the west the cloud of dust raised by a body of men on the march, Colonel Parsons, Captains Wilkinson and Dwyer, and the Italian Ileutenants, Crispi and Moltendo. Who are still here, accompanied by Assabala and several of the local Arab chiefs, with their armed bodyguards, rode out to meet the victorious troops. Assabala, mounted on his prancing Arab stallion, was magnificent in a green silk robe of honor; while the other chiefs were also clad in their brilliant state robes of yellow, scarlet and other bright colored silks. Each had his long Dervish sword at his thigh. I rode out with the officers, and, as I expected I should do, enjoyed an extraordinary and most inspiring spectacle..

We crossed the broad sandy bed of the now dry Gash, and, after riding for a little distance over the bush-growing plain beyond, we sighted the troops and cantered up toward them in a body. Their leaders, seeing us approach, haited their men, and when we came up to them we found the 160 irregulars of the banda drawn up in line. Over them waved four large Dervish banners, captured at Osobri and El Fasher, on which were inscribed in Arabic characters sentences proclaiming the Mahdist faith. Many of the men held spears which they had taken from the enemy, while one man, mounted on a looted camel, beat the large kettle drums of the cloud of dust raised by a body of men or Lean replied: You can easily sell to me if you can only Yes," said McLean, "I know that. But I think the prices are too high. Now, how low will you make it if I take 200,000 nounds." "Can't you do better than that."
McLean.
"Not for that quanity," replied the dealer.
"Well, then," said McLean, "what will
you charge me for a million pounds?"
"A million pounds," exclaimed the dealer;
"you don't want a million pounds."
"Yes, I do," replied McLean, "You can
make it, can't you?"
"Of course I can," replied the man, "Well,
let me see," He thereupon figured a while,
and then answered: spears which they had taken from the enemy, while one man, mounted on a looted camel, beat the large kettle drums of the brave Baggara Emir, who had defended Osobri. At a few hundred yards distance stood, also formed in line, the 420 regulars of the Arab battallon. Both regulars els stood being laden not only with the precision of disciplined troops and maintained absolute silence. A number of camels stood behing laden not only with the water and provisions for the force but with a number of captured rifles, swords and spears, and miscellaneous loot. Colonel Parsons, riding along the lines, addressed the bands and the battallon in turn, thanking leaders and men and telling them that they had done good service. "On what time."
"Oh," said the dealer, "I will let you have two or three months."
"No, I can't buy on three months, in these hard times," said McLean, "The banks are suspending everywhere. You know how tight money is, No; I must have six months or we can't deal."
"But, Mr. McLean," said the paper man "six months is awful. It is half a year."
"I know that," was the answer, "but I didn't make the times. I am willing to buy your paper, but I must have the time I ask. If you will give me that the order is yours."

Order to Advance.

This ceremony over, the chiefs gave the rder to advance, the signal, so it appeared, that discipline was cast aside for the nonce and that the troops could enter Kassala with the customary triumphant fantasia of victors returning home. No sooner was the word given than the ranks broke up, and the 600 men, like a lot of madcap boys streaming out of a school, were running and leaping like hares for the town. We who were mounted, European and brightrobed Arab shelkhs, cantered in front, while pressing close on our heels—and occasionally even outstripping us, so that we found ourselves hemmed in amid them—rushed on that crowd of Arab soldiers, raising their shouts of exultation, chanting their fierce war songs and invocations to Allah and the Prophet, discharging their rifles in the air to the small risk of themselves and all those near them, while the tomtoms and the kettle drums were beaten furlously. For quite two miles was this mad rush continued across the plain, dense clouds of dust enveloping us.

It enabled one to realize to some extent what it must be like to be in the midst of a Dervish charge such as the fellow-tribesmen of these Hadendoa and Benl Amer soldlers made on the British square at Tamai. They did not check their speed nor stop the fusillade till we were close under the walls of the fort. Every eminence outside was crowded with spectators, and the stolid Egpytian soldiers alone appeared to be quite unmoved by the exciting scene, and took no interest in the proceedings. They gave no welcome to their victorious comrades in arms; but from time immemorial there has been no love lost between the Arab and the "Turk" in Africa. It was curlous to observe the meeting of these wild men and their wild wives, who, as usual, came out in a body, and, standing in front of the zeriba which encloses their encampment of huts, greeted their lords with shrill luluings and clappings of hands. That evening there was a great fantasia in the camp. when much that discipline was cast aside for the nonce and that the troops could enter Kassala their fords with shrill luluings and clap-pings of hands. That evening there was a great fantasia in the camp, when much meat was eaten and a good deal of marissa (dhurra beer) was drunk; for these Arabs, though Mussulmans, are by no means tee-totalers; none of the best native troops in Africa are. ds with shrill luluings and cl

Treatment of Prisoners.

The prisoners who had been brought in by Assabala and Aroda had apparently been well treated. Among them were a big been well treated. Among them were a big Sudanese black and his wife, who had been cultivators in the plain of Kassala and had been captured by Dervish raiders three years ago, their little son having been left behind. The man had been compelled by his captors to serve as a rifleman, receiving no pay, and for rations a small quantity of dhurra, served out monthly. Under this system the black soldiers, who have no thought for the morrow, soon eat up their allowance, so that while they are stout men toward the middle of each month they are somewhat spare toward the end on their arrival at Kassala this man and his wife eagerly inquired for their child, of whom they had received no tidings since they had been carried off by the raiders. Some of their Sudanese friends here had taken good care of the boy and now brought him to his parents—a fine little black of 5 years old, who made his appearance naked, save for a fez stuck rakishly on his head, and with his hands full of empty match boxes, expended rifte carridges, and other simple but treasured toys of the savage baby. The Sudanese are a very affectionate people and it was pleasant to see the joy of these poor people when their son was restored to them. The man at once volunteered to join Assabala's Sudanese black and his wife, who had bee are a very affectionate people and it was pleasant to see the joy of these poor people when their son was restored to them. The man at once volunteered to join Assabala's company, in which there are several Sudanese, and within an hour of his arrival here he was walking about a free man, his face beaming with happiness, in the tarboosh and white robe of our new levy.

There were no Baggara among the prisoners; for the Baggara gives not and takes not quarter, and it is rarely now that it is offered to him. Men of other Arab tribes and Sudanese blacks serving under the Khalifa are not regarded by the natives fighting under the Egyptian and Italian flags with any hatred; quarter is readily granted to them; and, as I saw after Ferkeh and other fights, the prisoners we take are often received in most friendly fashion by our Sudanese blacks. The battle over, there are hearty greetings between eld friends, who bear no ill-will, though they may have been doing their best to kill one another but an hour before. But the longer one remains in this country the more fully one realizes that from end to end of the vast regions which once composed the Mahdi's empire the men of every race hate the Baggara, who have so long oppressed them, with an intense hatred. We have seen tribe after tribe come over to us as we have advanced into their respective districts.

The Jaalin, the Hendedoa, the Beni

We have seen tribe after tribe come over to us as we have advanced into their respective districts.

The Jaalin, the Hendedoa, the Beni Amer, the most formidable of our foes in the early days of Mahdism, are now all with us. Men of tribes whose territories are still under the Khalifa's sway must perforce still fight for him; for their wives and children are hostages in his merciless hands; he has collected all the grain of the country in his public stores, and those who do not fight must starve; in action, behind his ranks of black riffemen, stand the Baggara ready to put the wavering to the sword. Whatever the Baggara may have been in former days, these last fifteen years of indulgence in unbridled cruelty and rapine have made of them a race of men apart, more like wild beasts, indeed, than men, the enemies of mankind. Sullenly feroclous, having no joy save in slaughter, they seem to have lost the attributes of human nature. They are devoid of all affection for their wives, who are to them of far less account than their cattle. As our surgeons who have tended their wounded in hospital can testify, the Baggara, unlike others of our Dervish foemen, have absolutely no sense of gratitude, and scowli with hatred on those who bring them succor. When lying maimed on the battle-field, they have often treacherously stabbed those who in pity have carried water to their parched lips. They have never shown mercy, and they are now likely to receive little from the tribes which they have ground down with such unspeakable cruelty, and which are now rising one after the other all round the doomed Baggara hosts at Omdurman and Metammeh.

Wives of Warriors.

It is not surprising to find even the wives of the Baggara have little affection for their fierce lords, and are often glad

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Classified Ready Reference Guide.

KANSAS CITY MERCHANTS.

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S. R. Frink, 207-8 Massachusetts building. Phone 624.

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The Fantasia.

Strange to behold are some of the cere-

monies of these wives of savage warriors. On Monday I was a spectator of the fan-

COUPON PASS BOOKS.

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C. A. Kiger & Co., 911 Main street (sec-Meyer Jewelry Company, 1018 street. 'Phone 1765. A. Norton & Son, 200 to 205 Keith & Perry building. 'Phone 2073.

The Oppenheimer Jewelry Company, \$25 Walnut (second floor).

Several wood upon which each in turn was made brought to lay her head, while one of her captors i, among went thorugh the action of decapitating in Dudu, her with a sword.

THE HORSE GETS MORE. He Draws Wages in Russig High Than Those of Men.

husbands of a more amiable race. Several widows of the siain Dervishes were brought in by our Arab troops from Osobri, among others the wife of the Emir Osman Dudu, who was shot through the head as she stood by him. Some of these women had their bables with them; they appeared to be not in the least affected by their be-reavement, and so soon as they realized that they would be kindly treated they became quite cheerful and laughed and chatted together as if nothing out of the ordinary had been happening. Battle and bloodshed and marriage by capture are common experiences for the women of these disturbed regions. Many of them have been taken and retaken in successive razzias by hence, of course, very much higher than the wages of women. Thus, in the Nishnitaken and retaken in successive razzias by riend and foe.

taken and retaken in successive razzias by friend and foe.

These women soon made themselves quite at home in a house that had been set apart for their use, and expressed their willingness to be taken as wives by some of their captors. These marriages are celebrated with the orthodox Mussulman rites and with much feasting, so that the happy bridegroom is put to a considerable expenditure, and his nuptial banquet often costs the Arab soldier his pay for two or three months. There will probably be several such marriages shortly in the camp, and I understand that Aroda, our leader of the irregulars, has arranged to take as his wife the widow of Osman Dudu. So soon as the Dervish women had entered the house allotted to them a number of Sudanese women, wives of the victorious soldiery, came to call on them, bringing them presents of flour, sugar and other luxurles, soothing them with sympathetic words, and soon they were all on the best of terms, laughing, gossiping merrilly and admiring each other's babies. There is plenty of human nature in the Soudanese blacks.

The Fantasia.

monies of these wives of savage warriors. On Monday I was a spectator of the fantasia of death—a weird rite in honor of one of our Arab soldiers who had fallen at Osobri. For several hours, to the slow, monotonous beating of a tomtom, a number of women, stripped to the waist in token of women, stripped to the waist in token melancholy chorus, swaying their supple forms, beating their breasts, and throwing dust over their heads. The chief moturner was the daughter of the slain man, who brandished over her head the naked sword of her father as she danced and chanted with the others. Later in the day a much large number of women collected to celebrate the fantasia of victory—a far more savage performance than the first. More rapidly beat the tomtoms; with quicker motion and more fierce gestures circled the dancers; in louder tones they sang their hymns of triumph, which had a cruel ring in them, bringing up memories of slaughter and rapine to those who listened. The women waved long Dervish swords during this ceremony, which terminated with a curious pantomime performed with great seriousness. Some of the women, simulating the enemy, were captured by the others: copes were tied round their necks, and they were dragged off to a block of

Woodstock, Hoefer & Co., 419 to 422 Keith k Perry building, 'Phone 1800. H. E. Wuerth, 918 Main street (seco

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AND SHOWCASES. O. C. George Store Fixture Co., 1225 Main. Phone 732.

Concordia Loan and Trust Co., of Missouri, 600 Keith & Perry building. 'Phone 1541. New England Safe Deposit Co., 112 West

American Type Founders Company, 612 Delaware street. Great Western Type Foundry, 710-12

TALKING MACHINES. Edison American Phonograph Company, UMBRELLAS MADE, REPAIRED AND

RECOVERED. F. W. Billings, 114% East Twelfth street, rholesale and retail. UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS.

Carroll Undertaking Company, C. J. Car-roll, proprietor, 1222 McGee st. Tel. 2845. Leo J. Stewart, 1216 Walnut st. Tel. 1915. WALL PAPER-WHOLESALE AND

RETAIL. Geo. P. Potvin, 1221 Grand. Agents wanted in each town to sell from sample books. F. M. DeBord Wall Paper and Paint Com-pany, 1104-6 Walnut street. 'Phone 1999.

WIGMAKERS AND HUMAN HAIR GOODS MFR.

The M. A. Scott Hair Goods manufact-urers, 24 East Eleventh street.

QUEER CHANNEL ISLANDS. Odd Mixture of Nationalities, With Adherence to Old Customs.

During the last five years many American tourists, aroused by the vivid descriptions of Victor Hugo, have visited the famous Channel islands, of which Jersey, Guern-sey and Alderney are the largest. These In Russia the wages of a horse, as it were, are higher than those of a man and are between England and France and their inhabitants are an odd mixture of the two inhabitants are are very conservative. hence, of course, very much higher than the wages of women. Thus, in the Nishni-Volga section, we find the average pay of man and horse to be about 72 cents per day; or man alone, 34 cents; that is, 33 cents for horse and 34 cents for man. The women receive from 10 to 20 cents. In the central argicultural region the average is: Horse, 23 cents; man, 20 cents; woman, 15 cents. In the Southern steppe: Horse, 25 cents; In the Southern steppe: Horse, 25 cents; man, 25 cents; woman, 16 cents.

This is an interesting commentary on the standard of living of Russian agricultural laborers, says Gunton's Magasine. Its meaning is, simply, that human in mals. In other words, it costs less to keep them alive. In the Southern steppe five women can be employed more cheaply than malton that such a state of affairs reflects? Is it any wonder that the products of such a wage status as this are individual degradation, social barrenness, meager education, political despotism, religious intolerance and generally, a nationalities. They are very conservative

Russian Temperance Reforms.

The enormous increase of intemperance in Russia has led the government to take the question into its own hands, and as a first step the sale of spirits in the country is gradually being turned into a government monopoly, says the Westminister Gazette. The government is also directing its attention to counter-attractions to the public house, and has just appointed a "Temperance Curatorium" in St. Petersburg, one of whose duties to to provide these. One of the first results of this curatorius is a "People Theater." It contains 1,000 seats and 1,000 standing places, the prices of admission being for the latter 10 kopecks (about twopence), and for seats from 12 to 75 kopecks. Two performances are given weekly, to be increased at holiday times; the repertoire will be carefully arranged, and will include pieces by Russia's best and most popular dramatists.

The enormous increase of intemperance